

THE HONORABLE BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

IN RE: PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE (PPA)
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION

MDL No. 1407

FINAL MDL PRETRIAL ORDER

This document relates to the actions listed on
Attachment A

FINAL MDL PRETRIAL ORDER

This Final MDL Pretrial Order describes the events that have taken place in MDL 1407 and those items that require further action by the transferor court. A copy of this Final MDL Pretrial Order, along with the case file and materials, will be provided to the transferor court.

I. INTRODUCTION

On August 28, 2001, the Judicial Panel for Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) designated this Court as the transferee court for all individual, consumer class and other federal cases arising out of the sale or use of over-the-counter cough/cold and appetite suppressant products containing phenylpropanolamine (“PPA”) for pre-trial consolidation and coordination. *In re: Phenylpropanolamine (“PPA”) Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 1407.

1 The proceedings in this MDL 1407 began in earnest with the Order re: Initial
2 Conference dated November 1, 2001, requiring plaintiffs and defendants to submit proposed
3 committee rosters, and scheduling the initial conference for November 16, 2001. Since then:
4 (1) generic fact discovery has been completed or substantially completed as to most MDL
5 defendants (including written discovery, document production and review, discovery
6 depositions and requests for admissions); (2) a procedure for case-specific fact discovery in
7 each case has been implemented, and discovery has been underway since 2002; (3) Rule 26
8 disclosures of generic experts have been made, the discovery depositions of those experts
9 have been completed, and a process to permit the adoption of those experts' opinions in other
10 cases transferred or being transferred to this MDL has been adopted; (4) trial preservation
11 depositions of several of plaintiffs' and defendants' generic experts are underway or have
12 been taken; (5) and the Court has resolved *Daubert* motions challenging plaintiffs' expert
13 opinions solely as to general causation.

14 Beginning in August 2005, the Court entered emergency orders temporarily staying
15 proceedings in cases within the MDL affected by Hurricanes Kathrina and Rita. All such
16 stays and extensions thereto have now expired.

17 Given the foregoing, the Court is satisfied that this MDL has sufficiently matured and
18 the Court has issued a Suggestion of Remand for the cases listed on Attachment A to
19 facilitate their remand by the JPML to their transferor courts for further case-specific
20 proceedings, including designation and discovery of case-specific experts, independent
21 medical examinations, pre-trial motion practice and final disposition.

22 Below is a more detailed overview of the proceedings in MDL 1407 to date.
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II. ADMINISTRATION OF CASES

A. Lead and Liaison Counsel.

By order entered on November 20, 2001, this Court appointed and assigned certain responsibilities to Lead and Liaison Counsel for Plaintiffs and Defendants. (Order Appointing Lead and Liaison Counsel (signed Nov. 19, 2001, entered Nov. 20, 2001). The responsibilities of each are delineated in Memorandum in Support of Proposed Language Ordered by the Court in its November 1, 2001, "Order re: Initial Conference" (Nov. 14, 2001) (hereinafter, "Memo Nov. 14, 2001")). On January 22, 2007, the Court entered CMO 21, relieving certain attorneys and firms of their responsibilities under the November 2001 Order.

B. Committees.

The Court approved and appointed members to various committees designed to manage and advance the litigation, including the Plaintiff's Steering Committee ("PSC"). (Order Appointing Members to Plaintiffs' and Joint Committees (Jan. 17, 2002) (hereafter "Order Jan. 17, 2002")). As part of its duties and responsibilities, the PSC assists all plaintiffs in MDL 1407 by overseeing discovery (including conducting extensive discovery of each defendant), by communicating with plaintiff lawyers, by appearing before this Court, by attending status conferences and by preparing motions and responses regarding case-wide discovery matters. The PSC acts on behalf of or in consultation with Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel in the management of the litigation. (Order Jan. 17, 2002; Plaintiffs' Lead Counsels' Status Report No. 1 (Nov. 30, 2001)); Memo Nov. 14, 2001).

C. Common Benefit Fund.

In order to provide for costs and attorneys' fees that the PSC (and its appointed subcommittees) may be entitled to receive for providing case-wide services over the last several years, the court provided for sequestration of four (4%) percent of all payments made

1 by defendants in settlements or in satisfaction of judgments of cases transferred to MDL
2 1407, to be placed in escrow into the common benefit fund (a/k/a MDL 1407 Fee and Cost
3 Trust Account). Similarly, in those state court cases where plaintiffs have agreed to
4 coordinate with and use the MDL 1407 work product, the court provided for sequestration of
5 three (3%) percent of all such payments. (The 4% and 3% payments are referred to
6 collectively herein as "MDL Assessment"). The MDL Assessments are to be deposited by
7 defendants into the common benefit fund and the total dollar amounts of these assessments
8 are confidential. The common benefit fund will provide payment to PSC members and other
9 common benefit attorneys for the PSC's work product to the extent that the court ultimately
10 determines that the service was authorized, necessary and beneficial to plaintiffs. The MDL
11 Assessment requirement applies to all MDL 1407 payments made by defendants to plaintiffs,
12 regardless of whether a plaintiff's case is disposed of while on the MDL 1407 docket or
13 following remand to the transferor court.

14 The Common Benefit fund is governed by Amended CMO 8 (Establishing Plaintiffs'
15 Litigation Expense Fund to Compensate and Reimburse Attorneys for Services Performed
16 and Expenses Incurred for Common Benefit), CMO 16 (Establishing MDL 1407 Fee and
17 Cost Trust Account and Procedures) and CMO 20 (Establishing Common Benefit Fee
18 Committee, Procedures, and Standards to Determine Compensable Fees and Costs). CMO
19 16 effectuates CMO 8 and details the procedures for (1) assessing and depositing these funds
20 into the account; (2) protecting the confidentiality of the information submitted to and from
21 the Trustee; (3) insuring the accuracy of the information provided; (4) reporting by the
22 Trustee to Liaison Counsel; and (5) resolving assessment disputes. (CMO 16). CMO 20
23 establishes the Common Benefit Fee Committee, and sets forth (1) procedures for the review
24 of common benefit fee and cost applications and subsequent responsibilities, and (2)
25 standards for the review of common benefit fees and costs. (CMO 20).

1 **D. State/Federal Coordination.**

2 It became evident in the beginning of MDL 1407 that the extensive parallel state and
3 federal PPA litigation, involving many of the same defendants and the same plaintiffs’
4 counsel in both state and federal courts, warranted particular emphasis on coordinated
5 discovery. To this end, the parties in state and federal court have jointly succeeded in
6 reducing costs and expenses to themselves and the court system by coordinating most generic
7 discovery proceedings. For example, depositions of defendant representatives and
8 employees were all cross-noticed and, with few exceptions, witnesses were deposed only
9 once for purposes of all cases in the country. Such was also the case during expert discovery.
10 Finally, the parties’ presentation of expert testimony under *Daubert* (*see infra* Part III.C.)
11 was coordinated with many state court judges overseeing state court coordinated
12 proceedings. Overall, serious efforts were made by the parties and this Court to achieve
13 meaningful coordination, which were met with considerable success.

14 **E. Denial of Class Certification.**

15 The Court denied class certification in eight nationwide and one Louisiana statewide
16 personal injury actions and in seven economic injury actions. (Order granting Defendants’
17 Motion to Strike Class Allegations and Deny Class Certification (Jan. 5, 2002); Order
18 Extending Court’s June 5, 2002 Order Denying Class Certification to Additional Cases (Feb.
19 24, 2003); Order Denying Plaintiffs’ Motion for Class Certification Pursuant to Rule
20 23(B)(3) for Economic Injury Claims (Sept. 4, 2003); (Order Denying Plaintiffs’ Renewed
21 Motion for Class Certification Pursuant to Rule 23(B)(3) for Economic Injury Claims (Feb.
22 7, 2003); Order Denying Certification of Kentucky Economic Injury Class (Nov. 5, 2003)).

23 **III. DISCOVERY**

24 This MDL has proceeded in a relatively quick and stream-lined fashion, thanks in large
25 measure to the cooperation of the parties. Shortly after commencing this case in the winter

of 2001, the court began issuing Case Management Orders (“CMOs”) to govern most case-wide issues, as well as case-specific orders. The Court entered 21 CMOs, as well as supplements to them. Some of the specific CMOs are discussed, *infra*, expanding on their specific subject matter. All CMOs are accessible at the Court’s website, (www.wawd.uscourts.gov/ wawd/mdl.nsf/main/page.) The primary orders that governed the pretrial management of the discovery in this litigation are CMO Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 6A, 10, ~~and~~ 19 and 19A.

- CMO 1: established a protocol for generic fact discovery (governing, *inter alia*, written discovery, document production and depositions of defendants’ corporate representatives and employees);
- CMO 2: set forth a confidentiality order;
- CMO 3: provided a document preservation order; and
- CMO 6, 6A, 10, 19 and 19A: established a protocol for case-specific fact discovery (governing, *inter alia*, written discovery (including a Fact Sheet and Records Authorizations, document production and depositions of plaintiffs and case-specific fact witnesses).

A. Generic Fact Discovery.

1. Document Discovery. Extensive fact discovery was conducted against defendants and was substantially completed against most defendants by mid-2003. In an effort to attain consistency and to avoid undue duplication, the parties negotiated and agreed substantially upon master sets of requests for production and interrogatories (“Master Set of Written Discovery”) which are attached to CMO 1. No further general document requests or interrogatories were allowed to be propounded on defendants without leave of Court. To the extent that any defendant had previously produced documents and/or made responses to document requests or interrogatories also contained in the Master Set of Written Discovery

1 prior to January 21, 2002, those productions and/or responses were deemed responsive to the
2 same requests contained in the Master Set of Written Discovery. (CMO 1 Parts V.E., V.F.).

3 Discovery was also conducted by the parties from Yale University and the various
4 hospitals participating in the Hemorrhagic Stroke Project, from the trade association, the
5 Consumer Healthcare Products Association, and from the U.S. Food and Drug
6 Administration.

7 The PSC created a document depository located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where
8 millions of documents produced by defendants were stored, reviewed and digitized for use in
9 discovery and for purposes of creating "trial packages" for all plaintiffs who were interested
10 and who agreed to the set-aside percentage.

11 **2. Depositions of Common Fact Witnesses.** The basic principles governing the
12 taking of depositions of defendants' non case-specific (generic) fact witnesses were set forth
13 in CMO 1. Cross-notice between state court proceedings and the MDL proceedings were
14 encouraged. (CMO 1 Part V.G.). In the interest of efficiency and federal-state coordination,
15 several defendants cross-noticed the depositions of company witnesses, HSP Investigators
16 and CHPA employees in their respective state court proceedings.

17 **B. Case-Specific Fact Discovery.**

18 The basic principles of governing the taking of fact discovery of plaintiffs were set
19 forth in CMO 6 (case-specific fact discovery procedure and plan). Under CMO 6, later
20 modified by CMO 10, cases docketed in the MDL by February 12, 2002, had case-specific
21 discovery cut-off dates of February 28, 2003. Cases docketed after February 28, 2003, were
22 to have case-specific discovery completed within 12 months of the docket date. (CMO 6 Part
23 VI.). As discussed further below, however, due to numerous delays many of these case-
24 specific discovery cut-off dates were extended.

1 **1. Case-Specific Fact Discovery of Plaintiffs.**

2 **a. Plaintiff Fact Sheets (PFSs).** Under CMO 6, plaintiffs in every case
3 transferred to MDL 1407 were ordered to complete a plaintiff fact sheet (PFS). (CMO 6 Part
4 II.A.). Plaintiffs were required to complete and serve on defendants' liaison counsel fact
5 sheets. In the event of a plaintiff's failure to serve a completed PFS, defendants' liaison
6 counsel was to send a warning letter to that plaintiff. If, within 30 days of a warning letter,
7 the plaintiff had still failed to serve a completed PFS, defendants were able to seek
8 appropriate relief from the Court if a meet and confer did not otherwise resolve the issue.
9 (CMO 6 Part III.A.).

10 Under CMO 10, entered seven months after CMO 6, the Court ordered that no case
11 would be considered for remand if any plaintiff had not completely complied with the
12 discovery requirements of its prior orders, including the completion of a PFS. (CMO 10 ¶ 1).
13 Failure to provide complete PFS responses tolled the period for completion of fact discovery,
14 which would not run until one year after defendants' receipt of a completed PFS and its
15 accompanying authorizations. (CMO 10 ¶ 3).

16 Finally, CMO 19 and 19A provide that defendants may file motions to dismiss based on
17 a plaintiff's failure to timely file a PFS or cure a PFS that is not complete in all respects within
18 fifteen days of notice of deficiencies.

19 **b. Other Written Discovery.** In addition to the PFS, defendants were
20 entitled to propound ten (10) interrogatories and ten (10) requests for production (non-
21 duplicative of any issue raised via PFS) on each plaintiff during the case-specific fact
22 discovery time period. (CMO 6 Parts III.B.-III.C.). Plaintiffs were to serve responses to
23 each type of request within 45 days of service of them. Upon remand, the parties may obtain
24 updated medical records.
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1 **c. Depositions.** Defendants were entitled to conduct ten (10) depositions
2 of fact witnesses (“fact witnesses” include plaintiffs’ treating physicians) as part of their
3 case-specific discovery. (CMO 6 Part III.D.). Defendants were allowed to take additional
4 depositions upon a showing of good cause. Upon remand, the parties may move the
5 transferor court to take additional depositions including newly identified fact witnesses
6 regarding plaintiff’s current medical condition for good cause and necessity. In the event
7 good cause and necessity is shown to update the plaintiff’s deposition, shortened time limits
8 may be imposed, depending on the circumstances.

9 **2. Case-Specific Fact Discovery of Defendants.** Plaintiffs were allowed to
10 propound on defendants no more than ten (10) case-specific interrogatories and ten (10) case-
11 specific document requests. (CMO 6 Part IV.A.-IV.B.). Plaintiffs were also allowed to
12 conduct case-specific depositions of witnesses affiliated with defendants. (CMO 6 Part
13 IV.C.).

14 **B. Expert Discovery.**

15 **1. Generally.** Expert discovery was divided into two main categories: generic
16 experts (testifying regarding issues of general applicability, including general causation) and
17 case-specific experts (testifying on behalf of a specific plaintiff). The Court ordered that
18 only generic expert discovery would be conducted in the MDL, leaving case-specific expert
19 discovery for completion upon remand. Under the process established by the MDL Court,
20 experts were disclosed by certain members of the PSC and by defendants. Individual
21 plaintiffs could then adopt those expert disclosures or disclose their own experts. If a
22 plaintiff adopted the experts disclosed by certain members of the PSC with respect to any
23 issues of widespread applicability, that plaintiff may nevertheless later designate different
24 experts to testify at trial on the same issues provided: (1) the later-designated experts rely
25 upon the same or substantially the same evidence, opinions and/or theories relied upon by the

1 PSC expert(s) adopted by that plaintiff; and (2) such opinions, evidence and/or theories have
2 not been previously determined by the MDL to be scientifically unreliable or otherwise
3 inadmissible. Similarly, a defendant may later may later designate expert(s) different from
4 the generic expert(s) disclosed by defendants to testify at trial on the same issues provided
5 that the later-designated expert(s) rely upon the same or substantially the same evidence,
6 opinions and/or theories relied upon by defendants' previously disclosed generic expert(s).
7 Expert-specific challenges, such as to the qualifications or specific causation opinions to the
8 later-designated experts, are preserved. These issues are addressed more specifically in prior
9 MDL Orders, including without limit MDL Order entered September 9, 2002.

10 Numerous general causation experts on behalf of both plaintiffs and defendants testified
11 at their depositions. Discovery as to these experts was to be completed by March 10, 2003,
12 with subsequently transferred cases subject to the provisions of CMO 9 which provides for
13 the adoption of, or designation of experts on issues of general applicability. (Order re:
14 Expert Discovery Schedule (Mar. 22, 2002) and CMO 9). Several general causation experts
15 also testified at the *Daubert* hearing. A copy is attached hereto.

16 **2. Daubert.** On April 28 – May 1, 2003, the Court conducted hearings regarding
17 the admissibility of plaintiffs' expert opinions as to general causation pursuant to Federal
18 Rules of Evidence 702 and 703 and *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.* 509 U.S. 579
19 (1993). The Court entered its findings in its Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part
20 MDL Defendants' Motion to Preclude Plaintiffs' Expert Opinions as to General Causation
21 Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 702 and 703 and *Daubert*, on June 18, 2003.

22 **3. Case-Specific Expert Discovery.** Upon remand of the cases back to the
23 transferor courts, case-specific expert discovery must be conducted. This will include
24 scheduling of plaintiffs' and defendants' designations of case-specific experts, service of
25 reports by the case-specific experts, depositions of case-specific experts and motion practice

1 relating to those experts. Case-specific experts consist of experts rendering opinions about
2 the medical condition of specific plaintiffs, life-care planners, economists and other case-
3 specific experts rendering non-medical opinions. This discovery may include independent
4 medical examinations of plaintiffs. In contrast to the expert discovery in the MDL relating
5 solely to general causation, case-specific experts will opine among other things on specific
6 causation with regard to individual plaintiffs as well as damages.

7 **IV. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION ORDERS**

8 **A. Identification of Defendants and Products Ingested (CMO 13).**

9 There were numerous cases pending in MDL 1407 that assert claims of individuals who
10 allege to have ingested one or more PPA-containing products. Certain cases and/or plaintiffs
11 listed numerous manufacturing defendants but failed to state with specificity which products
12 they allegedly ingested and failed to identify the manufacturers of the products that allegedly
13 caused their injuries. On May 2, 2003, the Court entered CMO 13 which required each
14 plaintiff in a multi-defendant case to file and serve (within 30 days of entry of the order) an
15 affirmation setting forth the PPA product he/she allegedly ingested and the manufacturer of
16 that product. Defendants could then seek dismissals under CMO 13 for the claims of any
17 plaintiffs who failed to identify them in the PFS, if any, and in their affirmations. (CMO 13).

18 Because of the potentially burdensome and unnecessary filings of numerous pages and
19 documents, the parties submitted a proposed CMO 13A to the Court to streamline the
20 dismissal process and minimize the amount of filings to obtain dismissals. CMO 13A
21 provided the defendants whose products are not identified in a plaintiff's affirmation a
22 mechanism for getting dismissed from the claims made by that plaintiff. (CMO 13A).

23 24 25 **B. Severance of Multiple-Plaintiff Cases (CMO 15).**

1 There were numerous cases pending in MDL 1407 that joined the unrelated claims of
2 numerous plaintiffs who allege to have taken a PPA-containing product. The plaintiffs in
3 these multi-plaintiff cases failed to specify which products they allegedly ingested and failed
4 to identify the manufacturers of the products that allegedly caused their injuries. On May 29,
5 2003, the Court entered CMO 15, which required each plaintiff in a multi-plaintiff¹ case to
6 file and serve an individual new complaint within 30 days of entry of the order. Under CMO
7 15, plaintiffs' individual complaints were to provide specific allegations regarding: (1) the
8 products allegedly ingested; (2) the dates on which the products were ingested; (3) the injury
9 alleged; and (4) the dates of injury. (CMO 15).

10 CMO 15A served as an adjunct to CMO 15 to give the parties a mechanism to resolve
11 "non-compliant" served complaints and dismissal of original multi-plaintiff complaints.
12 CMO 15A allowed defendants to move to dismiss with prejudice the original case as to those
13 plaintiffs who failed to properly file an individual new complaint and as to those plaintiffs
14 who filed an individual new complaint which did not identify a product manufactured by the
15 moving defendant. (CMO 15A).

16 **V. PROCEDURES FOR REMAND**

17 **A. Discovery to be Conducted Prior to Remand.**

18 The Court entered CMO 17C, amended by CMO 18D, which details the procedures and
19 conditions before a case will be considered "ripe for remand." (CMO 17C). The Court only
20 considers a case ripe for remand if the discovery permitted by CMOs Nos. 1, 6, 6A, 10, 13,
21 13A, and 15 ("and any additional orders" entered by the Court) has been completed. All
22 other generic fact and expert discovery permitted by the Court is considered time barred.
23 The remand process is initiated by defendants, on a monthly basis, filing a list of cases they
24

25 ¹ "Multi-plaintiff cases" refer to cases that involve more than one plaintiff who alleges that they ingested a product containing PPA. This term does not refer to plaintiffs with derivative claims.

1 believe have become ripe for remand during the preceding month. A plaintiff may also
 2 submit cases believed to be ripe. The Court then issues an Order to Show Cause why the
 3 cases listed on the Order should not be suggested for remand, setting dates for responses and
 4 replies. Once the Magistrate Judge has ruled on the objections to remand, the Court issues a
 5 Suggestion of Remand Order which is forwarded to the Judicial Panel On Multi-District
 6 Litigation. The Court will subsequently designate this Final MDL Pretrial Order, along with
 7 any supplements and/or amendments thereto, as the Final Pretrial Order in all cases for which
 8 the Panel issues an Order for Remand. (CMO 17C).

9 **B. Remaining Discovery After Remand.**

10 Case-specific expert discovery has been deferred pending remand. The transferor court
 11 has jurisdiction over setting the case-specific expert discovery schedule, any other case-
 12 specific discovery and any other pre-trial matters not addressed by this Court. (*See supra*
 13 Part III.C.3.).

14 **C. MDL Mediation.**

15 The parties have agreed upon a number of mediators from the following areas:
 16 California, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina,
 17 Tennessee, Northeast, Midwest and Northwest.

18 **VI. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES UPON REMAND**

19 The following activities remain to be completed upon remand of the cases listed on
 20 Attachment A and include but are not limited to:

- 21 • Case-specific expert designation and discovery;
- 22 • Independent medical examinations;
- 23 • Obtain updated medical records and, upon a showing of good cause and necessity,
 24 updating the plaintiff's deposition, and/or deposing additional or newly identified fact
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1 witnesses. In the event good cause and necessity is shown to update the plaintiff's
2 deposition, shortened time limits may be imposed, depending on the circumstances;

- 3 • Pending case-specific motions;
4 • Pretrial motion practice, including specific causation motions; and
5 • Final disposition.

6 **VII. DOCUMENTS TO BE SENT TO TRANSFEROR COURT**

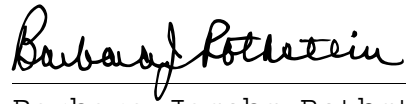
7 The clerk of the transferee court will forward to the transferor court (electronically
8 where feasible) a copy of: (1) this Pretrial Order and attachments; (2) the docket sheet for
9 the particular case being remanded and all documents identified on that docket sheet; and (3)
10 the docket sheet for MDL 1407. The docket sheet for each particular case being remanded
11 will be deemed to include and incorporate all matters on the MDL 1407 docket sheet that
12 refer or pertain to "all cases" or that otherwise refer or pertain to the particular case being
13 remanded.

14 In the event a party believes that the docket sheet for a particular case being remanded
15 is not correct or complete for any reason, a party to that case may, with notice to all other
16 parties to the action, file with the transferor court a Designation Amending the Record. Upon
17 receiving that Designation, the transferor court will make any needed changes to the docket.
18 If the docket is revised to include additional documents, the parties should provide those
19 documents to the transferor court.

20 **VIII. CONCLUSION**

21 This MDL Pretrial Order does not expand or modify any prior order of the Court. The
22 Plaintiffs' Steering Committee and defendants have agreed that, upon receipt from the
23 Judicial Panel of a final remand order for a particular case, this Pretrial Order is to be
24 provided to the appropriate transferor court without the necessity of a motion by any party to
25 that case.

1 DATED at Seattle, Washington this 2nd day of May, 2007.

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4 Barbara Jacobs Rothstein
5 U.S. District Court Judge
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